How to Increase the Manure Heap.

nothing more than soil from Long Island manipulated, composted and mixed with

some chemical preparation, or with materials that had a chemical effect upon the

mass, and that testimonials are abundant from intelligent farmers that they have found

this stuff to possess great fertilizing quali-ties. All of which goes to prove that most farmers have within their own reach much

of the material needed for fertilizing purposes, if they will but make it available. Muck from the swamp, scrapings by the roadside, turf and loam from waste places, or from anywhere else where the land is not

to be improved. These mixed with the

droppings and liquids of the animals, either in the barn cellars or in the hog yard,

will make a more lasting, and consequently a more valuable fertilizer than most of the

commercial materials -- and at a very much

less expense. In fact the cost would be nothing except the time employed in digging and carting the raw materials.

The great necessity of the times in farm

ing is an increased attention to the prep-

who would increase their crops must first

recognize this necessity, and at once go about answering its demands. It lies at

the foundation of all successful farming.

The manure heap must be increased, and it

must be done without relying to any great

ble thing about the premises must be utilized to this end, and then we should not

hear of fields and farms running out, but

upon the other hand that their productive

apacity had been increased.

Evidence that more attention must be

given to this matter is to be seen almost

everywhere. Those who desire to raise

remunerative crops must take hold of in earnest, and in every legitimate way possess

themselves of the means to enrich their lands. From the above statement in re-

gard to the "Peruvian" guano, a lesson may be learned that it will be well to heed.

Instead of paying great prices for a home-made article though sold under a foreign name, let us go to work and manufacture

our own "Peruvian" guano. Let us go to the muck swamp before the fall rains come

and secure a good supply of excellent ma-terial that can be had for the getting. After

passing through the compost heap there

need be no fears but that it will have a

good effect on future crops, and pay

HOME-MADE MANURES.-Much, very

much, has been said and written upon this

subject within the last two decades. If cultivators of the soil, on the farm and in the

garden, had been as industrious in making

and applying manures as writers have been no theories our country, from Maine

to Texas, and from Florida to Alaska, would

at this moment be like a blooming garden, clothed in all the luxuriance of fruits, and

flowers, and grass and golden. Alas! It is

not so; and it will never be so; until our

farmers awake from their lethargy and indo

lence. No other alternative is left them but to awake, and "work or die." They must

battle with stubborn facts. Among these

facts none is more potent than that our once

fertile lands have been brought to leanness

and barrenness by a ruinous system that took everything from them, and gave no

thing in return. To restore this lost fertili-

ty, liberal supplies of manure are wanted. But where shall this manure come from? Within our forests and on our plains, along

our streams and among our hills, lie the rich

materials, that only await the skillful mani-

pulation of science and art to transform

them into golden fruits and grain that will

fill the hearts of our people "with food and gladness." The great bulk of our manure,

however troublesome it may be, must be

made at home, for we cannot afford to pur

chase a tithe of what we need. Away, then, with your teams to the forest; gather the

rich stores of leaves and mould that centu-

ries have buried there; go dig your beds of

marl; your limestone deposits; your swamps of muck; go wherever nature has deposited

her vegetable or mineral stores; draw forth

and apply the food which your crops will take up and appropriate, and return your golden stores of autumn wealth. Yes, let

it become your daily thought and work to make and apply manure. Go, collect it and spread it, broadcast it and drill it, put it

upon the ground and within the ground,

compost it, comminute it, concentrate it.— Yea, think about it, read out it, talk about

it, and even dream about it, for there is no safety without it. B. W. Jones.

CHICKENS IN PASTE.-Make a crust a

for pies, and roll it out in cakes large enough to cover a chicken. The chickens should be

very nicely picked and washed, and the inside wiped dry; put in each a small lump

of butter, a little salt, pepper and parsley. Have the pot boiling, close the chickens in the dough, pin them up in separate cloths and boil them an hour. Unpin the cloth in a deep dish, so as not to lose the gravy.

Pigeons can be cooked in the same manne

rusted brass, by means of a cloth or sponge, with diluted acid, such as sulphuric, or even

with strong vinegar. Afterwards wash it with hot water to remove the acid, and fin-

Matrimony Among Children.

The Princeton (Illinois) Republican has

"One day last week a company of movers, comprising four teams, halted on Main street to lay in a few provisions and rest awhile.

In one of the wagons we noticed a youthful

In one of the wagons we noticed a youthful couple, whom we supposed to be brother and sister; and, approaching the horses, we inquired of their destination, and where they came from. The young man replied that they were going to settle in Iowa, somewhere near Des Moines, and that they were from De Kall county. At this point of the

from De Kalb county. At this point of the conversation, an oldish-looking gentleman came out of the grocery, and handed the

young man a package-remarking, he guessed that ought to serve two such young

ducks as they were until they reached Rock Island.' The girl blushed and said 'it was just like Dan; he had to tell everybody be-

cause she was married.' 'Never mind, honey,' replied the young man, soothingly,

the men always like to make fun at the women's expense. We then resumed the conversation by asking his name and age. He replied that he was sixteen years old, and his wife, Hanneh, was fourteen; and

that his name was Henry Miller. The fice being broken, he became very communica-tive, informing us, among other things, that

he had only been married one week; and,

his father-in law having firted him out with

a team and \$500 in eash, he was going to

seek his fortune by buying a new farm in

new country. Hannah then put on her pret-

tiest smile, and said 'that was the way be

father had made his money—buying new land and improving it—and she knew Henry

thus complimented, stroked the place on

his chin where he expected to raise a crop

of whiskers; and, the teams before having started, he gently slipped his arm around Hannah's waist, bid us good-bye, and 'went

Death of a Philanthropist.

inator of the soup-house system for the benefit of the poor, died in New York on Sunday. Mr. Farmer originated the soup-house

charity in 1857, the year of the great panic

when the destitution of a portion of the people was unparalleled. The idea was

quickly seized by the philanthropic of Phil

adelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, and thus the sufferings of millions of starving

people were alleviated, if not entirely re-moved. Mr. Farmer gave much attention

to the establishment of co-operation socie-ties among workingmen.—New York Times.

In the work of straightening and widen-

ing some of the crooked streets of Boston, it became necessary to move a building known

as "Hotel Pelbam." This building is of freestone, ninety six feet high, and weighs,

it is estimated, 10,000 tons. It was moved fourteen feet in three days, by means of roll-ers and screws, a portion of the sidewalk being also moved with it. No crack was

plished was two inches in four minutes.

John W. Farmer, best known as the orig

on his way rejoicing."

ish with dry whiting.

the following:

To CLEAN BRASS,-Rub the tarnished or

Cottage Home, surry, Va.

large dividend on the expenditure,

extent upon artificial means. Every pos

aration and manufacture of fertilizers. Th

Weekly Standard It was recently stated before the New York Farmer's Club, on what purported to be good authority, that much of the "Pe-ruvian" guano sold in New York has been

M. S. LITTLEFIELD, PUBLISHER.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TERMS-CASH IN ADVANCE. Daily paper, 1 year.....\$10 00

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HOUSE AND FARM.

GATHERING AND KEEPING APPLES. Gather your apples early if you wish to keep them late in the spring, and vice versa. Gathered early, they are hard; and it will be sometime-say several months-before they will have reached the period of ripenwhich the ripe apple attains on the trees, so that, to pick early, is to put off the ripen-

ing time.
This is done; and we have now Aug. 14, in the cellar, Spitzenburgs, sound as when gathered, though not so juicy and tart. They were gathered four weeks before the usual time. They had not yet obtained their growth, and were green and immature looking. But they kept and ripened, and are red and soft now as any; but not so good quite in flavor, not perfect, as the ripe Spit-zenberg is. Still a fruit, and not a bad one during the spring and into summer, when other apples are not.

If wanted for spring use alone, and not

early summer, pick a week later; if for February and March, a week later still. If for carly use, say November and December, pick when ripe. Thus with the Spitzenburg and most winter fruit. But there are other sorts that will take the place of these early in the winter; these are the late fall or early winter sorts. But these,—all fruit (apples,)—may be used earlier or later, kept longer or not, according to the time of picking. It is simply changing the time of picking; no extra care or expense.

Pick your fruit, and from the tree put

into the barrel, to be touched no more till used. Handling fruit hastens decay. Put barrels in outbuildings for several the first night profusely—is over and the fruit is dry. This will be in a few days if

the weather is favorable. Remove then to the fruit-room or cellar; a fruit-room properly made is the best, but the cellar will do if not too damp. Head up, or simply cover, with or without

spaces for air to circulate.

But the temperature of your room (or cellar) requires attention, for upon this depends the whole now, the moisture being regulated. The first, the great important point is uni formity of temperature. To this effect the vindows-which should be double-are to be kept shut when the weather is warm and there is a breeze, as the breeze will blow out the cold air, though lighter, it will force it out-and opened when cool; this in the tle air is to be let in : the difficulty is, too much cold finds its way into our cellars and ooms. When this happens keep it in that condition until it begins to thaw. Now it is spoiled; if gradually-it cannot be too gradual-there is a perfect safety of your

Uniformity then, and a gradual change, if a change must occur; a low temperature, just avoiding the frost; the mean between moisture and dryness; and the fruit not un covered or in open bins, much less on shelves unless the air, habitually, is quite damp. In proper temperature and hygrometic condi n, apples should be kept covered .surrels with the head in or on are the

If rot attacks them-as it will, but slight--leave them as they are, for as soon as sorting commences, the rot will be acclera-ted, and your apples will soon be gone. If severely attacked, use at once. But this need not be, if the fruit is carefully handled (in the start) and treated as described.

You can ripen your fruit in the cellar or truit-room, as well as on the tree. Of course you do this with the heat. Thus in the dif erent compartments you should have a dif ferent temperature, for the different uses of your fruit as to time. We use Spitzenbergs from November to July. The picking, put in a warm room—not dry—is used first. In our coldest apartments on the floor, is our earliest picking, to keep .- Prai-

RECLAIMING MEADOWS .- The most profitable labor a farmer can engage in after the having season is over, is to plow and drain low or meadow lands, manure them and seed down to grass. Full remuneration for cost and labor is often received in the grass crop the succeeding season. For several years we have been engaged in this work, and have found no kind of labor upon the farm pay so promptly and generously as this. Last year we had a small piece of meadow, one and a half acres, which had lain for many worthless, it was full at hassacks years, worthless; it was full of hassock rushes, wire grass, stumps and rocks—a mis-erable waste. We put three men into it, with a yoke of heavy oxen, in Septembe and before the month was out it was drained pulverized, seeded and made as mellow and level as a prairie. This year, in July, we cut the heaviest swarth of timothy on that meadow of any upon the farm. The first crop paid all the expenses of reclaiming. Farmers, your neglected lowlands are the best part of your farms; do not allow them to remain the home of tad-poles and bullfrogs; with proper care, they will fill your barns with the rich grasses of the uplands.

of the Valley Farmer says orchards have or become poor from these causes : reat exhaustion of the soil from con

by the wind of the leaves of the tree nature assigned to feed the soil on feed stands; by crops of grass, resots constantly taken from the ground, and little return of substance

Another means of their destruction had en in whipping the trees with poles to re-ove their apples. And still another cause is the pasturage of cattle among them. 3. To restore them, if any were left worth oring, men must cease to crop the ground mader them, and must manure them with veretable mold, decayed leaves, wood-lime, ashe and salt. A compost formed of these subtances would be excellent; or one formed a part by soap-suds and refuse slops, chipdirt, turf, &c., -well rotted.

Tien trim them in the month of June of mad limbs, and of those that cross and all such other, and of all suckers that feed por trunks of limbs, not necessary for top

To KEEP A STOVE BRIGHT, -- An exchange the following receipt for the purpose take a weak alum water and mix your British Lustre with it; put two spoonfuls to a resh it with the mixture, then take a dry is dry. Should any parts, before polishing, become so dry as to look grey, moisten with a wet brush and proceed as before. By two applications a year, it can be kept as bright as a coach body.

FASHIONS.

[We take the following from a letter to the Washington Star by the well known fashion writer Jennie June. Our lady readers will undoubtedly be interested in the descriptions.]

THE CLOAK OF THE PERIOD Is the coat to all intent and purpose. The most fashionable styles, as developed by the approach of the colder season, is, as stated in a previous letter, handsomely cut into the figure, and ornamented with revers broad cuff and large bottons. This coat, when made in velvet, is cut with side paniers instead of lappels, and very richly trimmed with black lace at the wrists and across the shoulders, terminating in a cascade or series of loops or bows in the centre of the back. The skirt lined with white satin, and the garment when completed, is called the mar-

Another very handsome and more useful velvet cloak is made almost exactly like a gentleman's dress-coat, only the lappels are rather narrow, and are turned back in revers over a rounded paniered overskirt and coat, separate from each other, and can be worn eparate or together. The cardinal shape is revived in some of the handsomest cloaks, with the addition of a broad loose flap at the back, trimmed with fabulous lace, which also forms a border to the bottom of the

Quite a change has been effected this season by the use of heavy ribbed silks upon cloaks and velvet cloaks as trimming. The effect is exceedingly good; infinitely better than flimsy fringe and coarse gimps upon such heavy and costly materials. Reverz and cuffs, both of cloth and velvet cloak, are faced with silk, and there facings are edged with a narrow double quilling of the same. This constitutes all the trimming, with the exception of buttons.

The "mantle" cloak can be obtained in arious materials-velvet, cloth, and Scotch daid; but is generally made to complete uits, and in cold weather requires a wran of some kind over it, unless made of very thick material. It is of the round mantle shape, drawn in at the back with a belt, and each bow forms sleeves which are sometimes cut up and trimmed so as to form a mode omething like the Hungarian.

For wraps, besides the waterproof, which are more comfortable and protective than ever before, there are Scotch circulars, trimmed with fringe containing the colors of the plaid and Highland plaids or scarfs, aranged as a hood at the back, and generally worn with one corner thrown over the left

renerally are made of soft white velvet plush or heavy cloth, or of white Astacan fur, heavily fringed with goat's hair; the latter are worn with muff to match, and are very fashionable for matinces, day receptions concerts, and other dress but nof "ful

lress" purposes. For opera wear there is a very pretty new Russian bachelik, made in white velvit cloth, which has a hood, crosses in front, and is carried to the back, the rounded tabs at the side forming an orament to a plaid dress, It is cut out in points upon the edge, and bound with blue or scarlet satin. Demorest has the pattern of this and many Metfernich" mantle, so the ladies can get them for a trifle, and make them up out of their own materials.

NEW WINTER FURS.

The popular style this season, apart from the mink, which always leads, are black or white astracan. The astracan, fringed with the most useful and economical set of furwhich have been seen for a long time, because with such a set no other cloak is need-The white astracan cloaks, as I have remarked before, are very fashionable matinee and concert purposes. The black astrican forms a most distinguished street garment; but should always be worn with muff to match. There are also collars, bordered with a deep fringe, with which the must constitutes a handsome and inexpenive set for those who do not want a cloak An ordinary cloak costs fifty dollars; a col-lar, with cuff in black or white astracan from fifteen to twenty. There are, however, played before, the surface of which has the appearance of satin moire. At first sight ne would think the fur had been pressed by art, and machinery into these beautiful designs, but in reality it is the natural appearance of the skin of a very young or still born animal and the garments are there fore considered very choice and very rare. Mink is reduced in price from former seasons and a very good set can be obtained from forty to fifty dollars. Ermine is as usual regarded as the "dress" fur. Children's sets are composed of either ermine, chinchilla or squirrel fur. Chinchilla is the oftest and prettiest for very little girls The sets consist of straight collar and pocket muff, ornamented with the head of the mimals. There are also sets of Astracan consisting of cape, collar and muff, the piece

which is twelve dollars. ORNAMENTAL NOTHINGS. Rich chenille fringes and soft white feath er fringe are used for trimming evening dresses, by ladies who are tired of lace and satin decerations; white feather fringe is lovely upon white satin. White alpaca may be trimmed for an evening dress with rich white chenille fringe and white "mess" (a ort of silvery white plush) heading. Black fars, with oval tops and gold mountings, are the latest Parisian styles. Very recent French novelties consist of port-monnaies, pracelets, chatelaines, and even earrings, or namented with a medallion into which a miniature watch, a perfect time-keeper, is introduced. With black silk toilettes, or silk trimmed with black lace, gold jewelry is worn of a deep color, what is called the Abysiannian gold; the designs are hoops and rings, or beads, or horshoes, heavily fringed. Little scarlet scarlet sailor jackets are the rage now among young ladies. Hats are more fashionable for street wear than bonnets. The high crowned Tyrolean blackfelt or black straw, bound with velvet and trimged with broad ribbed ribbon, a plume o short feathers which curl over the front, and an immense jet or steel buckle. It is fash-ionable to attache a long gauze veil of the olor to black or grey felt hats as the back, and wear it passed round the neck and put

JENNIE JUNE.

Death of a Cuban Patriot.

Cot. Eduardo Montejo was killed in the battle of Las Tunas on the 16th of August last, in the 30th year of his age. He was descended from a wealthy Cuban family, and was educated in the United States. When the toesin of the Cuban revolution was sounded at Yara, in October of 1868, Col. Montejo was foremost among the patriots of his native city, to enlist under its banners. And upon the reorganization of the liberating forces, after the election of the illustrous Cespedes to the Presidency of the Republic, he, by and with the consent of the Cuban Congress, commissioned Manuel de Onesada Generalisimo of the ed Manuel de Quesada Generalissimo of the Armies of Freedom, and Col. Eduardo Montejo was appointed Adjutant and staff officer the General in Chief. Early in August last information was received at the patriot headquarters that the Spanish garrison at Las Tunas, under Benegasi, held the women and children of that town as bostages, and it was thereupon resolved at all hazards to storm the garrison and relieve the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the pa-triots, who were suffering untold horrors and utrages at the hands of the brutal hireling Spanish soldiery. Fired with indignation ol. Montejo begged his General to be allowed to lead in person the assaulting column for the relief of his suffering countrywomen in Las Tunas, and with his accustomed bravery, placing bimself at the head of his soldiers he led the victorious attack which esulted in the capture of the city, and the resulted in the capture of the city, and the release of all the surviving women and children in Las Tonas. In the hour of tri umph he fell, his brain pierced by a ball of the foe, in the morning of life. He expired in the arms of his brave, devoted soldiers, while the shouts of "Victory" proclaimed to his fleeting spirit that he had "fought the good fight," and had sealed his faith with the sacred blood of the hero-patriot martyr.

President's Office, N. C. Railroad Company, COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., Oct. 29, 1869.

To the Stockholders
of the North Carolina Railroad Co. GENTLEMEN :- A few facts and figures are necessary to refute the lalse charges, assertions and statements of various editors and others in relation to the proposition to lease the North Carolina Hallroad. I will not trouble myself to answer in detail the many what they write, who make assertions de-void of proof, and point to conclusions not justified by reason, and who have in all their writings shown no ability to handle the sub-ject, or give information to the public.

First: The Sentinel asserts that the Directors had executed and delivered a certain contract to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, leasing the North Carolina Rail-road, not subject to the ratification of the stockholders. I do not pretend to give his exact words, but this is the substance. The statement is utterly untrue. These are the facts: the Directors authorized me to enter into contract with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company leasing the North Caro-lina at not less than two hundred and forty thousand dollars a year. I, of course, would get as much more as possible, but was not authorized to take less. I have not signed, sealed and delivered any contract, but have been waiting for propositions from a responsible source, intending to close the contract with no one until it was ratified by the stockholders, and for this reason the meeting of the 11th November was called. Why, but for their endorsement did the Di-

rectors call a meeting of the stockholders We will notice Mr. Turner's administra tion, which I am free to confess was far more successful than any previous one had been, and a disposition on his part to parade it is really pardonable. But it was not altogether so profitable to the corporation as he would have the public believe. He asserts that during the fiscal year of his administration the road cleared three hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and eighty-one cents. Let us proceed to prove this assertion unfounded. We will take the annual report of Mr. Turner's administration, and examine on pages 44 and 45, and it will plainly show that the

Receipts from all sources were \$585,411 09 The total expenses Leaving as nett income \$ 76,884 43 Upon the strength of which his Directors gave you a Scrip \$240,000 00

Which left his administration \$163,115 84 in debt So much for my friend Turner.

I will now notice briefly the remarks of my friend Pike. He comes out with a flaming heading, "Conspiracy to lease the North Carolina Railroad." Mr. Pike goes on to

argue that this will make a great through route North and South, and says it would work a loss to the Company of sixty or one hundred thousand dollars a year. In the irst place we want a great through route through the State. It will enhance the value of your property and build up your State. His argument is the strongest I have seen for the lease. But as to losing sixty to one hundred thousand dollars by the operation let the figures above cited speak. He states that if this lease is effected "up goes the freight and passenger tarrifi." Read the contract, Mr. Pike, find out something of what you write about, and you will see that the tariff on freight and passengers cannot be increased. And Mr. Welker reports that he was not notified of the meeting of the Board, and therefore there was something wrong on foot, is the inference intended. Now, Mr. Welker knows that this was a regular meeting established by the By-Laws of the company. And this being an important meeting, notice was sent to him.

This article alludes to the building of

another Road from Raleigh; he evidently means the Chatham Road. This lease wil defeat the extension of this Road to Columbia, and it will go no further than the coal fields, as originally intended. But suppose the lease is not made, the Chatham Road vill be extended to Columbia, thus making, as Mr. Pike says, the shortest through line North and South. Any man of common ense will see at a glance that this would take one-half of the revenue from the North Carolina Rail Road, as their line of road will be sixty miles shorter than ours. Again, if all the Railroad projects of the State are completed what will become of the revenue frittered away by competition of these Roads. For example, say that the Chatham Road is pushed to Columbia, as it certainly will be, we loose all the freight and passengers from that point and South of it. If the Tennessee and Ohio Road is finished to the Virginia Road we are cut off from the freight of Char lotte and its neighborhood, besides losing all the freight and passengers which we now get from the Western N. C. R. R. If the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. s finished to Charlotte from the east and beyond Lincolnton in the west, we are again tripped of a large portion of our freights We will also have a competition for freights the Fayetteville Road when it is completed to Salisbury or Greensboro', as the case may be. With all these complications and competitions how is it possible that this Company can ever realize more than six per cent on her stock? Up to this time there has not been one legitimate dividend declared. Some simpleton signing himself "Rowan," is ambitious of enlightening the public and he does so "thusly:" he declares that two hundred and forty thousand dol-lars annually is only two and a half per cent. on a capital stock of four millions. he would but totally reverse his style he would be invaluable as a financier, dent Grant should at once make him Secretary of the Treasury. Such great ability should not be lost to the country. Does not Col. Rowan know that whether the road s leased or not its debt and interest accruing thereon must be paid? Rowan was a Director long enough to have learned this if he is capable of learning anything, which in the face of his article, becomes a question of great doubt. His premises are false and his conclusions are necessarily so. His great absorbing idea is his own selfish interest. The Col. owns property at Morehead City, and has consolidation on the brain. Put your city in the back ground, Col., and the say what you think of the lease. Who is it that opposes the lease? Is it the stockholders
No. Who is it then that claims to speak
for the stockholders and the people? Why
the Raleigh Sentinel and the Raleigh Stan-

dard-both of which I understand are owned bo the Generals of the Ring. The stockholders and people can draw their own conclusions, Mr. Welker and others are opposed to the lease and in favor of selling. He said in presence of me today that he was sorry that he did not advocate the sale of the Road at the last meeting of the Legislature, and that he would do so at its next session. Our bonds are al-most worthless, only bringing thirty-eight cents in the stock market, with interest added-but we will say forty cents in the dollar. One hundred and eighty thousand dollars in cash would buy four hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds, and by doing this every year you would reduce the thus saving the down-trodden people of North Carolina out of their own pockets this nine million dollars, besides paying the stockholders annually sixty thousand dol-lars, after the debt of the Company is discharged, which can be done in two years from the proceeds of the lease with the as-sets on hand. This cannot be denied or proven to the contrary, the financial ability of Col. Rowan to the contrary notwithstand ing. If this lease is such a bad thing let the stockholder's lease the State's interest at the rate proposed. It is strange that some of the many financiers who are coming to the relief of the stockholders have not proposed this. The financiers of the country—men who deal in stocks, and who have large experience in matters pertaining to Railroads, think the lease a good thing. A month are and your stock was not stock. after, and when you found a purchaser you were forced to sell at a ruinous figure. The rumor of this lease doubled your stock in value, and every stock-dealer grow anxious to purchase, and should it become a fact there is little doubt but it would go to seventy cents on the dollar. This fact is

cety cents on the dollar. This fact is a powerful refutation of the silly theories put forth against the project.

Those old stockholders, who have owned

sock since the completion of the Road must he at a loss to know what has become of the great profits of the Road if the figures given by these newspapers and their corres-pendents are correct. What did Mr. Turner do with the three hundred and sixteen thousand dollars which he claims as nett profits during the year he controlled the Road. True, he and his Board of Directors declared a six per cent. dividend, but did they pay it in cash. No, it was payable in twenty year bonds of the Company, which placed the corporation yet deeper in debt, and this scrip was only worth an average of five per cent, was really the dividend. But the ary is raised that others will give more. The following telegram will explain it-

COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., October 29, 1869.

R. BRIDERS, Pres't. W. & W. R. R., Wilmington, N. C.: Wilmington, N. C.:

I am informed that you have authorized certain editors of the State to say that your Company would pay for the lesse of the North Carolina Rail Road three hundred thousand dollars per annum, and that you had the authority under your charter to make the contract; and that you were ready with collaterals to make good your part of the contract as published. I informed you before the Directors of this Company took any action regarding the lease that such a project was on foot, that propositions were pending, and invited you to make a bid, and assured you that it should be considered. I now repeat the invitation, and ask for your bid, and the authority of your Company to outer into contract thority of your Company to enter into contract of this character, as I am determined, if the lense is made, it shall be to the highest bidder if I have any influence in the matter. Answer

W. A SMITH, President N. C. R. R. Co.

At my request, Mr. Stagg, Secretary and book-keeper of this company, gives from his books a statement showing the Income and Expense of your Road for the last four

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From which you will observe that the whole income for the four fiscal years has been The whole expenses for the same 2,653,449 41

F. A. STAGG, Secretary. I am persuaded that after reading the above plain statement of facts that every-body will breathe easier, and feel satisfied that it is no secretly gotten up penitentiary trick. In conclusion, gentlemen, I will say without the fear of successful contradiction that this Road, all told, has never made clear and above board six per cent, on the

capital stock, including every dividend de-clared, save that declared during the war and paid in Confederate money. Yours truly, W. A. SMITH, Pres't.

New Theory of the Aurora Borealis Dr. A. W. Hall read a paper before the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute, at the Cooper Institute, last evening, on the cause of auroral lights, in which he took issue with Professor Loomis and other scien-tists who attribute the phenomena to electrical action. Dr Hall's theory is that the boreal display is produced by the rays of the sun, which are reflected from clouds surrounding the pole to the ice and snow of the Arctic regions, and thence again reflected to the clouds, and so back and forth until it comes within range of our vision. The glancing and flashing of the columns of light he holds, are caused by the motion of the clouds, an exact correspondence being trace-able, the Doctor contends, between the novements of the light and those of the clouds. In confirmation of his theory the speaker cited the cases of similar displays of suroral light in the east just before sunrise, and in the west just after sunset, when there are banks of clouds visible from which the sun's rays are evidently reflected. The arches or bows often seen in the north are also easily explained according to this hypothesis, while by the electrical theory they are inexplicable. The deflection of the needle and other magnetic effects, sometimes observed during an auroral display, are attributed by Dr. Hall to the fact that the state of the atmosphere most favorable for these successive reflections of sunlight from the pole is -iso favorable for the action of the electrical forces which produce the mag-netic disturbances,—New York Times.

All the stories told of the Siamese twins hardly equal this of the famous Scotch double man, of whom the following account is given in the Rerum Scotiarum "During the reign of James III, of Scotland, and at this court there lived a man double above the waist, single below that region. The king caused him to be carefully brought up. He rapidly acquired a knowledge of music. The two heads learned languages; they debated together, and the lived, generally, however, in the greatest harmony. When the lower part of the body was tickled, the two individuals felt it together; but when, on the other hand, one of the upper individuals was touched he alone felt the effect. This monstrous being died at the age of twenty-eight years. One of the bodies died several days before

A Kidnapping Case. For several days past a gentleman has been at police leadquarters for the purpose of obtaining assistance to recover his

daughter, who, he asserted, had been kid-napped from Grand Gulf, Mississippi. He aborer under the belief that she had been brought to this city, clothed in male attire by one of the family, who had an object to accomplish in, for the time, hiding the girl. Diligent search developed the fact that the parties had been here, but all traces were well covered up. Intelligence was finally developed that they had gone over to Florida, and dispatches were sent after them. News has come that they were arrested by Marshal McCloskey, in Pensacola. The girl is a daughter of Dr. Cessan, who resides near Grand Gulf, and the person who kid-napped her is her uncle, John Cessan.—N.

The Japanese Colony in California. The Japanese Gazette doubts whether the Schnell colony can succeed. The Aidzu clan, which was to furnish the colonists, wer driven to desperation by misfortune in war when the enterprise was planned, but have since been well treated, and most of them are now reconciled to remain in their old homes. The editor of the Gazette, writing homes. The editor of the Gazette, witing in the middle of. September, thought they would all remain where they were. At that time, however, Mr. Schnell had not arrived in Japan, and it is to be hoped that his prehundred of the islanders to follow those who have already come, and who have underta-ken to introduce several new branches of agriculture in our State.— Alta Galifornia.

An unpleasant young woman entered an English parish church the other Sunday, walked up in front of the chancel, and holding up a baby, informed the congregation that its parent was the rector.

Spiritualism-Astonishing Revelations The Ghost of N. P. Willis.

The Ghost of N. P. Willis.

Whatever suspicion may attach to needy, professional mediums who give public seances for money, none, I apprehend, can properly obtain in relation to private individuals of ample means and undoubted respectability, who reluctantly disclose the spiritual manifestations constantly recurring through the agency of their own mediumistic powers and who, although keen, cool and edures. the agency of their own mediumistic pow-crs, and who, although keen, cool and edu-cated reasoners, are totally unable to explain any portion of the phenomena upon any known laws. In this city, and almost daily, events are transpiring in this connection.— In one instance, we find an estimable lady the wife of a lawyer whose brown stone resi-dence is on Forty-fourth street-commun-ing constantly with the unseen world, under rircumstances the most startling. The spir-t of N. P. Willis, whom she had never seen in the form, is a frequent visitor of herself and family. He enters the drawing-room, from time to time, and, in the presence of her husband and others, takes a seat by her side, and converses with her through the medium of the alphabet. In a strange phosphorescent light, a chair is seen to move to-ward her from a distant part of the room without human agency, and then she be-comes aware of its proximity. From a vase of flowers near a curtain window, he has occasionally plucked a rose and placed it in her hand; while, in more than one instance, he brought her lilies and bouquets dripping with dew, quite dissimilar to any bud or gem in or about her dwellings. In addition to this, he has given her a spirit likeness of himself, in crayon, so perfect as to be regarded absolutely inimitable by those who knew him well in the flesh; while, to cap the climax, he has presented her with a small vol-ume of poems, to which he has affixed his autograph in her presence, and which seemed to have sailed into her hand out of the empty void of the atmosphere. I have seen this lady and conversed with her in the drawing-room in question—I have seen the portrait, the book, the autograph, and, in a dried state, the flowers alluded to; and am thoroughly satisfied of the genuineness of the manifestations. First because the the manifestations. First, because they oc-curred amongst persons of refinement and in-telligence who checked and analyzed them to intensity, and whose respectability placed anything like fraud completely out of the question; next, because manifestations, simquestion; next, because mannestations, similar in character, are, as alleged on unimpeachable evidence, occurring daily in various other parts of the world; and exalted because the noble character of and exalted nature of this lady, combined with her mediumistic powers, might well attract toward this nether world some of the brightest plumes that sweep the realms of bliss. - N. Y. Cor. of Chicago Universe.

An Asiatic Race in Africa. Recent travellers in Southwestern Africa have discovered a new race, called the Boas apparently of Asiatic origin. They occupy a fertile tract of country, stretching from the coast inward to Lake Ngrrie, and from the Walfisch Bay on the south to the Cunene River on the North. They are of red rather than black complexion, with curly hair never woolly, of regular features, and fine forms. They are far more civilized than most of the African race, have a graded gov rnment, good government, and a vigilant olice. Travelers and hunters are hospitably received, and can pass through it with-out difficulty, but foreign traders must have fore they can reside in the country. They have a religion, resembling so closely the Parsee faith, as to leave no doubt of its Persian origin. They worship no idols, but believe in one Supreme Being, omniscient and omnipotent, and worship Ilim in the symbols of fire and sun. Like the ancient Persians, they keep the sacred fire burning continually on the altar. They believe also in a new feet of the sacred fire burning continually on the altar. in a powerful evil spirit, like Ahriman, who always plotting mischief, but is held in

subordination to the Supreme being, and compelled in the end to work out good. They are said to be an honest, industrio temperate people, far more regardful of their word, and maintaming a higher morality than most of the African races. The traveler, Anderson, was so pleased with them and their country, that he bought a large tract of land in their teritory, and commenced raising cattle on a large scale, but unfortu

Defaulter in One Hundred Thousan

nately soon died.

Dollars-The Accused Arrested. In the latter part of August an imperfect telgram came here from Galveston, Texas, informing Captain Cain that S. L. Boone, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Brownsville, had absconded, a defaulter in about one hundred thousand dollars. It was supposed that Boone would immediate-lp come to this city, and it is not altogether clear but what he did. Three of his trunks came to the City hotel, apparently in charge of no one, and were taken in hand by Cap tain Cain. For the time the case seemed to have been dropped, but inquisitive eyes and ears were active in his behalf, for the United States government was anxious for his arrest. He was shrewd, and for weeks was silent, but eventually it was learned that he was hiding somewhere in Mississippi, not far from Vicksburg. An officer who was trailing him quite faithfully was there foiled, as Boone must have received late information, and again changed his base, but three of his companions were taken prisoners—Thaddeus Miller, George A. Cook and another. Boone and his accomplices had laid out some of their funds in mules, which were secured. The real criminal was soon after captured in his retreat on the Big Black, not many miles from Vicksburg. The men are now in charge of United States offi-cials, and there is a fair prospect that justice will overtake them.—N. O. Republican.

How the Rusian Ladies do When the

get mad. I was at one time going to the opera in company with a lady; she came and begged me to wait a few minutes as she was not quite ready. She was magnificently dressed in a dark crimson velvet, a profusion of jewels, lace, and marabout feathers. I took seat in the drawing room,next to her cabinet de toilet, while she completed her head dress. Suddenly I heard a tremendous noise in the adjoining apartment—mistress and maid were endeavoring to outscold each other, but as they spoke Polish I did not understand what it was about. Presently a loud crash and the heavy fall of a body on the floor announced that some catastroph had happend. Very soon after the lady made her apperance, smiling with all the politeness possible, and expressed her regret at having kept me waiting. I made no remarks of durse, nor did she allude to the mysterio racas that had just taken place, but I after had not pleased her in her coiffure. The la ly scolded; the girl answerd impertmently which so coraged her amiable mistress that, with the chair on which she was sitting,

> Bloody Affray. Under this head the Waco, Texas Eva iner of the 18th ult., has the following:

Two brothers named Grimes, getting ur der the influence of liquor this morning and becoming boisterous, the police attempted to arrest them, they resisted, firing upon the police with their six-shooters, wounding Mr. Conyer, a Federal soldier in the

she knock her down with so much violence

They then mounted their horses and started out of town, taking the Austin road. A sound of Federal soldiers, under Licotenant Sands, immediately started in pursuit. They were overtaken about two mile rom town, on the Gatesville road. The two Grimes immediately turned and commenced firing on the soldiers, five in number, who returned the fire with their carbines, killing both of them instantly.

announces some modification of the favora-ble news which it was said had been brought of Dr. Livingstone. It seems that Mr. and Mrs. Lee, the missionaries, who left Zanzibar in June and have just arrived at Falmouth, do bring intelligence of the intrepid explo-rer, but not of so late a date as was stated. He was seen about fourteen months ago at Lake Tanganyika, and was then making his way to the western part of the lake,

A Strange, True Story-A Meandering Woman-Desertion and Recovery--Sore Repentance. (From the Council Bluffs Nonparell.)

About ten years ago, the hand of a young ady, whose father had passed beyond the stage of mere competence in point of world-ly substance, in the city of St. Louis, was some time, he was finally accepted by the parents, and, being a gentleman of means, the marriage took place with considerable celat and display. On his part, he was an earnest and an affectionate suitor, but by the purents of the young lady it was degraded to the degree of a marriage a te mode. Their own establishment was set up the book. own establishment was set up, the hand-somest and most elegant of appointments provided for a luxurious and wealthy home, but it lacked the very essential that will make a palace of a cot. One of the clerks in the store of the young woman's father, was the wolf which beset that household. Between him and her there had been a clandestine courtship, and he was loth when the prize was carried away, to surrender the hand of the woman whose heart he already possessed. The kind of life the married couple led, will not bear repeating. The husband tried every expedient to win the woman who always regarded him with esteem, but never with affection. One morning he found his home deserted by his wife, and a note telling him not to pursue her, that it would be a hopeless task. He immediately communicated with the father of his wife, and to his utter astonishment found that the flides Achates the confidential clerk of his father-in-law had also absconded, taking with him a sum of money, but not enough to endanger the interest and pros-pects of the house. By a system of husbang known only to those in such entangle-ments, the whole transaction was concealed from the public. The husband wear-ied out the absence of the woman, and finally obtained a divorce on the grounds of descriion. He married again, and with his second wife lived happily. Last summer she died, leaving a motherless boy and girl, both interesting, sprightly children. The truant woman (this part of the story is from her own lips) accompanied her paramour and lover to the plains. The first year they spent at Central City and other mining points in Colorado, the lover, with his small capital, filched from his employer's safe, and his knowledge of business, being able to do some mining trade and to make some money, Thence they went to Salt Lake into Southern Utab, and finally dritted with the tide of adventure to the mines of Nevada. No tidings of their where abouts and meanderings ever reached the ears of her heartbroken parents and stricken bushand. At last ill-fortune befel them. He grew sick and their accumulations gradually wasted away. The States began to have more attractions than heretofore, and they drifted eastward. The lover, who, in the loose civilization of the frontier, regarded himself as the lawful hus-hand, established a boarding house on the Central Pacific Railroad. Here he died. Alone in the world, the woman came back, and when she landed in Council Blufts, was utterly penniless. Repentant, only as woman can be repentant, even to despair, she wrote to her father, but both parents being dead, the letter fell into the hands of the executor who showed it to the bereft husband. The latter came here as speedily as possible, and met his long lost and truant wife. Both parties went South, but whether re married remains to be seen. The woman was a pitiable object. Harrassed with want, haggard with despair, lashed with a guilty conscience, and tortured with want and privation, there was but a shadow of her for beauty.

A Remarkable Animal-He Steals like a One of the most remarkable animals of the Rocky Mountain, is the Rocky Mountain Rat the Nootoma cincrea of Beard, also called in oregon the wood rat. A full grown rat is often nine inches in length from tip of nose to base of tail, while the tail adds about as much more to its length, Its hair is soft and gray on the back, and whiteish on the belly, cars short but broad, and round tail bushy at the tip. It is the worst thief in the animal creation, not excepting man, for it always steals and does not stop to consider whether what it steals is valuable or not. Many strange stories are told concerning its stealing nails, candles, &c., and bringing back in return manure, and all sorts of offal. Its operations often have the appearance more of having been the result of a desire to be employed than

anything else,
On one occasion J. Alden Smith of this office, says he had standing in his office in Clear Creek county, half a keg of nails, containing three sizes, and during a single night these rats took out all the nails and piled them up on the floor in three piles, each size by themselves. The same animals, night after night, brought in heaps of manure from an out house. But even a stranger trick than this was performed in the house of Mr. Hale on Tusday night. On going to bed he placed his false teeth on the bureau. In the morning the teeth were gone, and a raw potatoe left in their place. After a long search, and on tearing off the weatherboarding in several places, they were found in the nest of one of these rats. The rat had started to carry off the potato, but finding the teeth, took them and left the potato,

Murder Will Out.

More than forty years ago, the body of a stranger was found in the woods near Pen nington, N. J. It was in a sitting posture against a tree, the face distorted protruding as if from a death of agony The garb indicated a man in comfortable circumstances, and yet there was no money found. At that day public scrutiny was no wounds or other signs of violence found, no verdict of supposed murder was rendered, and his body was buried without further

inquiry.

Now comes the strange confirmation of the old adage, in a death-bed confession made three thousand miles from the scene of the murder. Daniel Hulsemann, dying a few weeks ago in Manchester, England, ac knowledged to having killed in New Jersey forty years ago, his friend, James Ebernart, Hulsemann then worked in New York, and Eberhart came from Germany, where they had known each other, to pur-chase land. They started together to examine the country, and Hulsemann provi-ding bimself with a flask of poisoned brandy, intending to murder and rob Eberhart. Walking from Princeton to Penningto they halted to lunch; Hulsemann pass flask to Eberhart, who drank liberally and died in an hour in fearful agony, Hulsemann looking on all the while. He then robbed him of his money, about one thousand dollars, and set him against the tree, as he was found, and started on his journey of life with a tormenting secret of crime, to burst irresistibly from his dying lips.

that two of her front teeth were broken off That was an unfortunate yawn which spoiled the pleasure of a party of young men on Lake Michigan last week. They sailed into a beautiful little cove, and having laid out a sumptuous repast, were sitting down to enjoy it, when S., the wit of the party leaned back with wide stretched jaws to enjoy a tremendous gape, when snap went his jaw, having shrunk out of joint with his mouth open to the widest extent, He tried in vain to close his jaw, looking wildly around upon his friends, who mistook his open mouth and agonized appearance for some kind of a joke. It was some time understood, the party, meanwhile, roaring with laughter at the appearance of S. When, finally, they became aware of the truth, their visions of a pleasant day vanished, they hastily bundled their traps and the af-flicted brother in the boat, took to their oars, and pulled twelve long miles to Munising. S., in the meantine, sat in the stearn sheets stearing the boat, with distorted jaws, and the strong south wind blowing so

in this State, was perpetrated deeds of blood, the recital of the hair stand on and. The nated, as many of them do, in history of the event is peculiar named Baugh and Holloway,

named Baugh and riolloway, belonging to Lincoln county, near Elk river, went into Alabama some months ago and took away a good looking loose young woman named Pye. She lived in the neighborhood of Scrouge Church, in Northern Alabama, and had been in company with two others, great favorites with a circle of young scamps. Baugh and Holloway lured away Miss Pyc from these young fellows and brought her into the Pea Ridge section, where they trot-ted her round. The young fools of Scrouge Church Cross Roads were much incensed a the taking away of their favorite girl, and

wowed vengeance.

Three months passed and the affair was beginning to wear out their minds, when the two young men who had spirited away the woman Pye made their appearance again the neighborhood of Scrouge Church. young fellows became aware of the fact, and turning out in great force after dark, they scoured the country and captured the two obnoxious chaps in the wood, and whipped them pretty severely and let them go. Of course this led to the cultivation of bad blood. Baugh and Hollyway made the best of their way to Pea Ridge and alacing of their way to Pea Ridge, and placing themselves under the care of the girl Pye, she nursed them until their sores were healed over and they were again fit to go on the "war path." They proceeded to the south bank of Elk river, and commenced firing into the house of a person named Bledsoe, whose sons had taken part in the whipping. They peppered the house pretty freely, and made things lively there for a time. Old Bledsoe returned the fire, and compelled the besiegers to retreat. Finding that they could do but little in that direction, they gave up the idea of inflicting punishment just then, but concluded to await another

opportunity.
Some days afterward, Baugh and Holio way got into company with a still-hunter; visited several places and drank treely, and in the night time, while riding through the woods shouting and cursing, they found themselves in the neighborhood of Scrouge Church, and surrounded by a crowd of bushwackers, who commenced firing on them. whackers, who commenced firing on them They returned the fire, and for a few min utes the dark woods rang with the sound of cracking rifles and of human voices raised high in blasphemy. The fire lasted as long as there was ammunition, and when it was over it was found that Baugh and Holloway were shot, actually riddled with bullets, their horses pretty liberally perforated also, and the three United States men who were with them had their clothing holed but escaped with whole hides. Beside these casualties there were four of the attacking party hurt by bullets also. It was a perfectly bloody affair. It is said that the animals ridden by Holloway and Baugh were stolen. The young woman, Pye, as soon as she heard of the fight, picked up her traps and bundled together some money which her new paramours had hidden, and made the best of her way toward Jackson. All the parties concerned in the tragedy are repre-sented as being disreputable and low.

A Sad Re-Union.

On last Saturday, in a little co near Cincinnati, a humble village p preaching the funeral sermon of an old man who had lived more than his three score and ten, and who had finally laid down life's religious exercises were progressing two young men passed the door of the church; one, a young man of twenty-five summers, proposed to go in and "see whom they were about to plant" (to use his own words.) They entered, and as they did so the little congregation were about to take a last look at the still, pale face of the deceased. The youths joined the melancholy procession. They paused a moment at the bier, when the one who had proposed to enter the church and "see whom they were about to plant" bent down over the coffin and gave signs of the most poignant grief. He wept bitterly, and refused to leave the coffin. Some one suggested to him to pass on, when he said, "This is my father—how came he here?" The sequel is soon told. At the beginning of the war the youth had enlisted in an Indiana regiment, and had remained in the service until the last battle. He had been mustered out, and taken employment in Maryland, and remained in that State until a few days since, when he started home to see his aged parent. En route he had stopped in the village to visit a comrade who had gone through the war with him. The two in taking a walk passed the church ton was proceeding, and by some strange influence young Slayton had been led to enter the church, when the sight of his father's lifeless form gave him the first intimation that he was fatherless. The elder Slayton had moved to Ohio during the last few years of his son's absence, and had, after a linger-ing illness, died.—Cleveland Herald.

A Strange Story—Fire seen near Solomon's Temple-Warning of the

coming of the Messiah. Our friends of the Hebrew faith will doubtless feel much interested in knowing of certain strange developments, according to the Austrian newspapers, which have manifested themselves in Jerusalem. These developments refer to the coming this year of the Jewish Messiah. The story, as told. is singular enough. It appears that the Rabbi of Paka, a town in Hungary, has received letters from Jerusalem which state that toward the end of last month a column of fire was seen near the ruins of Solomon's Temple, and that a strong voice was heard which addressed itself to an Irraelite who was worshipping there at the time. This voice warned the devotee of the coming. this year, of the Messian, and declared the Israelites should repent, and be more observant of the religion of their fathers. The man so addressed spoke prophetically of what he had heard. Thereupon the peothis year, of the Messiah, and declared that ple treated him as an imposter, and some even went so far as to attempt to take his with more than human strength, fought hundreds of his assailants, and when, afterwards, a battalion of soldiers was sent to arrest him, baffled them in their efforts to capture him. Two Israelites, the Hungarian ournals say, have been dispatched to learn he exact facts of this extraordinary affair. the exact It is clear that, if not one of the race of prophets, the man who, as above narrated, opposed this host of enemies, must be an athlete of no small pretentions.

The Earthquake in Mendocino County, California. At half-past one o'clock this morning, October 8th, we were visited by the severest earthquake shock ever experienced in Ukinh Valley. For ourselves, we were asleep, but soon found ourselves wide awake, sensible of the terrible convulsion going on. For four or five seconds—some say ten seconds—the house rattled as though actual demolition was going on. Nor was it all in appearance. When daylight came the first thing that greeted our sight was a large quantity of bricks and mortar in the fire-place. On going out of doors the cause of this was plainly visible. Three or four courses of bricks had been taken off the top of the

chimney, and landed on the roof of the

On coming up to Ukiah, we learned that some damage had been done in the way of breaking bottles, &c., in the drug stores. Some twenty tons of flour, in sacks, were stored away in the western part of S. Williams' store. It had been stacked up nicely but when we looked at it this morning it. looked as though it had been dumped down from a big cart without order or care. The ceiling of Williams' store was also considerably damaged. The ceiling of Moore & Chambers' saloon looked terribly streaked.

jaws, and the strong south wind blowing so freshity into his mouth as to make it necessary to stuff in a handkerchief to keep from being suffocated. Arriving at Munising a doctor was procured, and, with the help of several men, the unlucky jaw was put in place.

Annie Wagner, according to an intelligent San Francisco jury, died of "a gunshot wound, discharged from a pistol."

According to the new seminary, the walls of which had just been completed, but on examination it was found that no damage was adone. Mendosino Herald, Oct. 8th.